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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1841.

New Series No. 36.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Month—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions. Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement. Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CYCLOPEDIA MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November. Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Responsum Bonds, each . . . Rs. 1
Ship's Articles 1
Policies of Insurance 1
Bills of Exchange, per set 8
Interest Bonds 8
Bills of Lading 8
Powers of Attorney, each 8

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. the following Wines, received direct from Portugal, in 3 dozen cases, viz.

Port Wine Rs. 15 per dozen.
Muscatel 12 per do.
Lisbon 9 per do.

Bombay, 24th March 1841

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Alpalatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at Rs. 500
Hhd. at 300
Quarter Cask 150
In Quart Bottles per dozen 18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.
Raparim Row, 24th March 1841.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine First Class Ship "LANCASTER," J. JEFFERSON, Commander, 758 Tons Register, has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon, will sail on the 5th April.
For terms apply on board, or at the office of Messrs. HAGGISON and CARDWELL, Meadow street.
Bombay, 24th March 1841.

FOR MADRAS.

TOUCHING on the Malabar Coast and Colombo should sufficient inducement offer. The fine Barque, "CO-RINGA PACKET," 300 Tons Register, Capt. GIBSON, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage. Apply to
THOS. JEFFERIES and CO.
Bombay, 24th March 1841.

PUBLIC SALE.

A LARGE quantity of Europe and China goods consisting of Wines preserved meats Soups perfumery Military appointments Saddlery China earthenware &c. &c. belonging to the late firm of BLACKWELL and COMPANY will be sold by Auction at the premises without reserve on Tuesday next the thirtieth instant, and on each alternate day until the sale is completed.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock on each day the goods to be removed and paid for within 24 hours and a deposit of 25 per cent (if required) to be made at the time of sale.

The property will be on view from Monday next.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
24th March 1841.

EDULJEE CURSEJEE'S SONS will

Sell by Public Auction by order of the Ecclesiastical Registrar on Monday the 29th next instant, at his late Residence Dady's Buildings in the Fort, the Household Furniture and property of the late CRAWFORD McLEOD Esq., Deputy Post Master General deceased consisting of Silver Spoons, and Forks &c. a handsome Set of plated Disk Covers, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Milk and Butter Pots, same Boats, Cruet, Eggs, and Liquor Frames and Glass Ware, neat Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Hanging, and Table Argand Lamps, single Branch Wallshades, Globe Lamps, Pictures, Couches, Chairs, Cots, Presses, Dining, round, Sofa, Dressing and Washing Tables, side board, Tea Poy, a portable Europe Brass Bedstead with Bedding, Hodgson and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints a small quantity of Wines, Book, Cooking utensils, splants, &c. &c. and a Palanquin also their Turrier Dogs.

At 12 o'clock will be put up the whole of the Printing Presses, Types &c. &c. of the Bombay *Price Current* together with a large quantity of paper list of which may be seen on the premises; three days before the sale when all the property will be on view.

Bombay, 24th March 1841.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

COURIER MARCH, 23.

COMBAT AT KAJUCK.—We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following interesting account of the unfortunate affair at Kajuck on the 20th ultimo. It is evident that the Officers and Men, both European and Native, displayed the greatest gallantry. Lieutenants Falconer and Shaw appear to have particularly distinguished themselves and the death of the former Officer cannot but be regretted as a loss to the public service. We have much pleasure in hearing that Lieut. Colonel Wilson and Lieut. Shaw have been pronounced out of danger and are rapidly recovering from the effects of their wounds. Some error appears to have been committed in allowing the enemy to escape during the night. This will however be readily excused when it is considered that the command had been successively held by two persons during the day and that almost all the European Officers were disabled.

A detachment (under of Horse Brigade, 3d Lieut. Col. Wilson 31 Light Cavalry, a wing, 2d Gren. Regt. 2 Com. panies, 20th Regt. (a wing). A party of Scinde Horse.

part of the following day, the time was taken up with ineffectual attempts on the part of the Political Agent (Lieutenant Brown) to persuade the enemy to accept the terms proposed; and at length, after the enemy had proved their intention to hold out, by a discharge of small arms upon our troops, the Horse Artillery opened a fire upon the town at about half past 2 o'clock. P. M. Shortly after this Lt. Col. Wilson was wounded, and, his thigh-bone being fractured, he was obliged to leave the field. The command now devolved upon Captain Rollings 2d Grenadiers, who, finding that the command did not tell to the extent expected, directed an assault upon the place.

The Storming party consisted of two companies of the 2nd Grenadiers, supported by the wing of the 20th Regt. Commanded by Capt. Apthorp, together with parties (dismounted) of the 3d Cavalry and Scinde Horse. The party advanced in the order just detailed.

The Storming party met with obstinate resistance at the gateway and was repeatedly driven back with heavy loss. Its gallant leader, Lieutenant Falconer, was killed setting an animated example to his men; and Lieutenant Shaw of the 1st European Regiment, Sub Assist. Commissary

General (a volunteer with the storming party) who succeeded to the command after Falconer's death became badly wounded, and was at length compelled to withdraw from loss of blood, after giving proof of a valour no less chivalrous than that evinced by poor Falconer.

But while the British suffered so severely in this encounter, the loss of the enemy was proportionately great. Four chiefs were killed fighting hand to hand, nor was the example lost upon their followers who held the gateway with an obstinate despairing of the higher grade.

A party of dismounted Artillery was now brought forward to take the place of the Sepoys who were somewhat exhausted by the repeated sallies of the enemy; and in one of the charges which followed this arrangement, fell Lieutenant Creed, an officer as eminently distinguished for scientific attainments as for his profession, as for the high souled qualities of the soldier which attended the melancholy termination of his honorable career.

The party of Artillery made good its post in the gate way; but the enemy being very numerous, and a heavy cross fire being kept up, it was not considered prudent to advance further. Night now set in and an order from the Political authority recalled the troops to camp; this order was the result of an overture on the part of the besieged. After the troops had withdrawn, as stated; and after passing the night on their arms, expecting an attack, morning dawned and brought with it a piece of information which ought to have been anticipated and prevented—the place was evacuated during the night.

Before concluding this account, it may be proper to mention as a fact in some measure connected with the subject, that Lieutenant Farquharson 38th Bengal N. I. was hit on the leg by a spent ball. The Officers who took a part in the combat, and the severity of whose wounds might cause apprehension to their relatives, are doing well.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to an Advertisement in this day's paper intimating that the Civil Absentee Regulations and the Rules of the Bombay Civil Fund have been published in the form of a pamphlet and may be obtained at the office of this paper. The work appears to be neatly and correctly got up and will we have no doubt prove useful to the members of the Civil Service.

We are informed that the Hon'ble the Governor has directed the oval space, called Bombay Green, in the centre of which the Statue of Cornwallis now stands, to be neatly railed in and laid out as a garden. This will greatly add to the appearance of that portion of the City. We are glad to find that Sir James Carnac's attention has been called to the subject of local improvement, and trust that other measures will speedily be adopted for cleansing and adorning the interior of the Fort. The statue of the Marquis is to be removed from its present site and placed in the Town hall.

It was generally expected, in consequence of the Hon'ble Mr. Crawford having taken his seat in Council, that Mr. Morris would succeed him as Accountant General, and that Mr. LeGeyt would be the new Secretary to Government in which case Mr. Danvers was to have been made Chief and Mr. Rivett junior, Magistrate of police. It appears however that these arrangements will not be effected, as Messrs Morris and LeGeyt are desirous of retaining their present appointments.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st of May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Government.
Bombay Castle, 12th March 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 23. H. C. Steam vessel Hugh Lindsay, Mr. A. Read, in Command, from Kurrachee 19th March.

SAILED.

March 20. Barque Agnes, G. S. Jones, Master, to Colombo Madras and Calcutta. Passengers—Mr. Riton, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Honston, Mr. Bravely, Mr. Smith, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. D. Ouslett, Miss Berlone.

Do. 21. Barque Mary Gordon, John Thomas, Master, to Singapore and China.

Do. 22. Barque Simon Taylor, Thomas Brown, Master, to China. Passengers—Sir Collin Campbell, and Staff, Mr. Buller, Mr. Prince.

Do. 23. Brig Sada-Koopanlay Syed Mahmood Naeodah, to Colombo.

Do. Do. Brig Josephine, E. Barazer, Master to Mahi.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS. E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings. Indus.
SCHOONERS. Auckland.
Taptee. Cleopatra.
Royal Tiger. Berenice.
Baig. Sciostris.
Palmarus. Hugh Lindsay.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Charles Grant. Champion.
Hugh Walker. Chieftain.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbus. Rojanulay.
Pittamher Savoy. Yach Prince Rigent.
Caroline. Asia.
Colonel Newal. Bombay.
Esavie. Daulat Savoy.
Matia. Jhangier.
Haby. Wild Irish Girl.
Fauy. Malikool-Bahr.
Hydroose. Carajee Cawajee.
Alexander Robertson. Shaw Allum.
Ruprell. John.
Hamood. Fathel Barry.
Caroline (Do.) (Brig and).
Sophia. Victoria.
Cady Grant. Kurovie.
R-tier. Dodeloy.
Corsair. Coringa Packet.
Arab. Olive Branch.
Drogon.

FRENCH.

LaAdele. Brig (War) Cassador Af-
ARAB. fricano.
Harsingar. Barque Marquis of Hast-
Ludense. ings.
Hamoshaw. Brig Simplicia.
Shawen Shaw. Brig Novo Viangente.
Fezrabany.
Earl of Balcarras.
Reliance.
British Merchant.
Hope.

PORTUGUESE.

Brig (War) Cassador Af-
fricano.
Barque Marquis of Hast-
ings.
Brig Simplicia.
Brig Novo Viangente.
Wave.
Lancaster.
Caratic.

Vessels expected to sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail.
Cleopatra.	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.	1st April
Asia.	Do.	Do.	1st May.
Earl of Balcarras.	Remington & Co.	London	Despatch.
Charles Grant.	C. Cowasjee & Co.	Liverpool.	1st Inst.
Reliance.	Poster & Co.	Liverpool.	im. despatch
Champion.	Skinner & Co.	Clyde.	Despatch.
Hugh Walker.	Do.	China.	in April.
Hope.	Do.	Do.	Do.
British Merchant.	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Chiefstain.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Wave.	B. & A. Hor- musjee	Liverpool.	in March.
Lancaster.	Higginson & Co.	Liverpool.	5th prox.
Carnatic.	Win. Nicol & Co.	Do.	Despatch.
Hannah.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Singapore.	Do.
Colonel Newal.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Do.	Despatch.
Corsair.	J. Dadahey & Co.	China.	immediate.
Drogon.	T. Jefferies and Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Wild Irish Girl.	J. N. Wady	Singapore and Macao.	immediate.
Cursejee Co- wasjee.	Jossab Bol- desoo.	Singapore.	Despatch.
Sophia.	Do.	Do.	Despatch.
Lady Grant.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Eastward	Despatch.
Jhangier.	Do.	Do.	Do.
John.	W. Nicol & Co.	Do.	Do.
Kurovie.	Ramdass He- rachund.	Singapore. 10th prox.	Do.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 20.—Lieut. J. Rose, 15th Regiment N. I. from Kurrachee.
Do. 22.—Surgeon C. D. Straker, 1st European Regiment from Poonch.
Do. do.—Lieut. J. W. Renny, 19th Regiment N. I. from Sattarah.
Do. do.—Assist. Surgeon W. Johnston, M. D. from Madras.
Do. do.—Lieut. Col. W. Borthwick, Political Agent from Mahidpore.

DEPARTURES.

March 23.—Lieut. J. S. Aked, 4th Regiment N. I. to Baroda.
Do. do.—Ensign J. Finlay, 4th Regiment N. I. to Baroda.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A good deal of cavilling and ill blood having been excited upon the subject of whether the Governor's nomination of Dr. Brown to the General Hospital is correct, in consequence of his being so young on the list of Surgeons. I wish to offer a few words, which I trust will take the matter out of dispute and settle its complete orthodoxy.

When in 1798 this Government in imitation of what had been recently done at Bengal and Madras abolished the General Hospital system, they resolved that the Presidency General Hospital should be continued; for the reception of accidents and extraordinary but more particularly for sailors of the Royal Navy a powerful squadron of which was then riding in these seas. Mr. Sandwith the Grandire of a pretty numerous race now strutting their hour in both Hemispheres, was the Surgeon on the old system, together with the secretaryship to the Medical Board and he was continued in the same situations under the new 'Medic. l Cod,' (as a dear old friend and con-

temporary used to call it) for several years, till his turn came for the Board, and then who succeeded him in the immediate charge of the General Hospital? Why, neither a Senior nor Junior Surgeon but an active clever young man, who had not yet reached promotion Mr. D. Christie who had for some time been Assistant and factotum to poor old Sandwith whose infirm state rendered him incapable of any exertion. Mr. Christie's real and industry obtained him the favor and recommendation of the Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, that he should be continued as a locum tenens till his promotion, which if I recollect right did not happen for a year or two, and then he was confirmed of course and posted to the General Hospital junior Surgeon as he was which he continued to hold (with the Battalion of Artillery, afterwards added,) till he went home in or about 1820, the greater part of this (war) time the Hospital was overflowing full of Blue Jackets, and the purse in proportion, at the handsome allowance of 1 Rupee per man per Diem, yet, I don't recollect any grumbling or desire to turn Christie out; perhaps as the Times correspondent, M. D. in his last Wednesday's paper says, "they had a slight notion it would be of no use at all events the duty was never better done and I think the present (Dr. Brown's) case offers as near a parallel as possible which I hope will keep up for a like period, with as many additions as may be, as I deem it of importance that the head of an Hospital should not be constantly changing, which his appointment from his standing in the list will best secure it from, for many years and I shall conclude by saying that I hope his Excellency will make many appointments as little amenable to vituperative criticism as the present.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—As you lately were kind enough to enlighten the inhabitant of this Presidency regarding the Service of the Surgeons connected with its Military Establishment, by publishing in your invaluable paper the services of Dr. Duncan and Biowa perhaps you will be good enough to add to the list the Subjoined Memo of the movements of D. Scott Yours, &c.

June 3d 1827. Arrived in Bombay.
—15th . . . Attached, Genl. Hospital.
Sept. 4th . . . Ordered to Sholapure or Genl. Duty.
" 23rd . . . At the Disposal of the Superintends Surgn. for Genl. Duty.
May 17th 1828. Attached to H. M. 4th Lt. Dragons.
June 14th 1828. Leave to visit the Presidency to the 30th.
July 2d . . . Leave extended to July 15th.
Dec. 29th . . . Leave from the 31st Jan'y. to visit the Presidency.
May 3rd 1829. Leave from 10th May to 31st on private affairs.
Jan. 26th 1831. Acting Vaccinator in the Decan.
Nov. 1831 Act. Surgn. to the Governor
April 1832 Confirmed in this appointment.
Nov. 21st 1832 Appointed Civil Surgt. at Darwar, but never joined, Mr. Montgomery Acting for him.
Jan. 14th 1835 Secy. to the Medical Board—Com-
try to all rule, at least precedent
—Kemble Senr. M. M. B. op-
posed, and had nearly been dismissed
the service for so doing!!
Feb. . . . 1838 Furlough to Europe.
Feb. . . . 1841 Returned from Furlough.

AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FAREWELL SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE GREAT MEDICAL COLLEGE ALREADY PUBLISHED Rs. 6905.

Additional Subscribers.

R. W. Crawford. 100
James T. Cruickshank. 30
P. M. Melville 50
James Burnes 100
J. R. Hadow 30
J. Scott 30
P. W. LeGeyt 50
Fergus Stewart 20
Johangeer Herjee 45
Walter Roberts 30
Lieut. W. G. Duncan 50
R. K. Pringle Additional 50
Captain. Barnes 30
Col. Bagnold of Aurungabad 100
W. S. Boyd 25
Wm. Mainwarring 25
Peter Ewart 50
F. Leggett 50
Subscription Papers are placed at the Rooms of the Asiatic Society the Bank of Bombay and the Bombay Exchange Room.

JOHN SKINNER, Secretary to Committee.



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, March 24, 1841.

ARRIVED March 23rd. the H. C. Steam Vessel *Hugh Lindsay* Mr. A. Read in command, from Kurrachee 19th March.

We publish an Answer to the Memorial which was sent in by a large Majority of the Civil Service in 1838 praying the Court of Directors to allow their Civil Servants to proceed to England on sick Certificate as at present to other places in Asia and Africa and also on Private affairs under certain restrictions.

No. 739. of 1841.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To THE COMMITTEE FOR REVISING THE ABSENTEE RULES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. GENTLEMEN.

With reference to Mr. Acting Secretary Boyd's letter (No. 754.) dated the 26th March 1839. I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit for the information of the Memorialists the annexed Extract paragraph 17th from a letter (No. 25) dated the 21st, October last from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors declining to sanction any alteration in the Absentee Rules of this Presidency.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen
Your most obedient Servant,
W. R. MORRIS, Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 11th March 1841.

Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No. 25) dated the 21st, October 1839, in the Public Department.

Letter dated 25th March, 1839 (No. 7.)
Transmitting a Para 17th. We cannot memorial and other sanction any alteration in the documents connected with the Civil Absentee Regulations. Rules framed with much care and forwarded to the Government of India in our Financial Dispatch, dated 30th October 1839, No. 26.
(True Extract.)

W. R. MORRIS, Secretary to Government.
Our Honorable Masters of Leadenhall Street are certainly sadly averse to any innovation, but time and perseverance will we have no doubt gain the object of the Memorial of the Civil Service. Why when a sick man can get to London in 40 days and return in the same period, should he be compelled to seek a less favorable climate than that of his Native Land, and lose all the advantages of the admirable Medical advice he can procure in the great metropolis, besides suffering from a two or three months Sea voyage, and wasting time and money in a dull stupid monotonous colony and going to twice the expense he would have been put to in a trip home overland? The absentee regulations were framed before the days of Steam and rapid communication and should be altered. For the sick Officers of both services a sick Officer or Civilian requires more expenditure and more comforts when out of health than before, and we think instead of limiting absentees to place, it would only be fair to limit them to time. Let a certain proportion of salary be given up to a locum tenens and after a certain number of months a further deduction, while a period might be fixed at which a situation should be declared forfeited by the absence of the party. There would be some wisdom as well as justice in such a provision, and it would have the effect of sending men back in good health and quickly to their appointments, and would destroy a race of Malingerers who have served much of their time eastward of the Cape but not much on the Peninsula of India.

We again notice some vulgar personalities on the part of the *United Service Gazette* That Journal was established by one of the parties from whom the Gazette was bought at Auction, and who as a mortgagee could not become its purchaser, and its aim since its establishment has been to oppose and disparage the Gazette by every means in its power. Fortunately for us we are beyond its malice, and above its scurrility, we shall pursue the even tenor of our way without care for its censures conceiving, that its abuse is the very best panegyric.

We have received a letter from a Correspondent signed P. which we have published as it goes to prove our statement that the Surgeoncy to the General Hospital has ever been one of selection and not of succession for the last 40 years, which we should think is precedent of sufficiently long standing. We do not intend to enter again in to the merits of Dr. Brown's appointment we believe as they say in Parliament "the contents have it." Another correspondent has asked us to give a statement of Surgeon Scott's services as he sets them down. Although this has nothing to do with Dr. Brown's appointment still as we wish to be impartial we have given it a place in our columns. Surgeon Scott's appointment is merely temporary and we see no reason for canvassing his claims at all. His holding the appointment gives him no right to any vacancy which might occur in the Hospital, and may merely be considered as a measure of convenience for a short period which involves no pretension or precedent. Should the statement of Dr. Scott's services be in correct we trust our correspondent will be set right on this subject.

The March Number of the Ceylon Magazine has been forwarded to us, "The Leading Article is a continuation of a Criticism on 'Milton's Paradise Regained' this is followed by a letter on a projected Mechanics Institution in Ceylon. The 3rd article is a metrical Romance called Gavastou, the 4th Marriage Customs of the Singalese 5th Sketches of men and things with an excellent account of the Manchester Mechanics Institute, and 6th and last one of Kotzebue's German Dramas translated called 'The organs of the Brain' being a Pasquinade upon Phrenologists. The work is highly

creditable to the Projectors and seems to gain in popularity.

The mention of the foundation of a Mechanics Institute in Ceylon leads us to deplore the absence of any public bodies of the sort in this island. What in calculable good might not the establishment of such an Institution confer which would be open alike to all classes of Society European and Native? What benefit might not be derived from good lectures? While a museum of accurate models of European inventions would be of the highest utility to the native handicraftsmen. The Native still works with the rusted tools and is as little indebted to improvements in Mechanics for what he produces as he well can be, and what is the consequence, in Bombay we are almost without manufacturers of any class. A little furniture which is however good of its kind, and some carriages used principally by Natives are made by the Carpenters generally Parsees. The ship building being under active European Superintendence is of course well executed, but much time is lost and much delay occurs from the slowness of the workmen, and one good European Carpenter would do the work of at least three Natives and not over task himself either. Look even in the simple matter of shoeing a horse, what miserable affairs the iron shoes are and how clumsily adjusted. Sir James Carnac in his excellent letter the other day to the Secretary of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution said "who can doubt" "That the numerous Navigable rivers of this large Peninsula shall be covered with Steamers built from India Forests, fitted with Engines of India metal, propelled by fuel from Indian mines, and guided by Indian Engineers, educated in Indian Seminaries." We do not doubt that years hence his predictions will be fulfilled, but we require a more general cooperation in the European and Native communities to secure them. It is true we have the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, we have the Elphinstone Native Education Institution, but we have no Libraries open to the poorer classes, no lectures for both high and low. We have learned men in all branches of Science among us who we are sure would spare a little of their time however valuable to the development of their favorite pursuits. We have models enough scattered here and there to illustrate many of the improvements in Mechanics we have Astronomers who could declare the wonders of the starry heavens and chymists among our Medical men who could delight us with experiments in practical chemistry. Neither lack we Geologists Botanists Natural Historians nor Mineralogists. A very slight subscription from each individual would pay the expenses, and found a library of useful knowledge both in the English and Native languages. Monthly lectures might be delivered in the Town Hall which we have no doubt could be procured for so praise worthy a purpose, and every one who paid the subscription which should be purposefully very light should be admitted to attend. Lectures well delivered and ably illustrated by experiment are retained longer in the memory than what we read in Books, besides when a point argued is at once demonstrated by a test, we understand in an instant what it might have taken hours to follow out in a description. Finally we would address ourselves to those whom the subject most concerns the Mechanics of this Island, and urge them to imitate their brethren of Ceylon. At the same time improvements of all kinds concern the Public in general and we have no doubt any agitation of such an association would meet the countenance and support of the authorities, while we are assured that those who are blessed with Scientific knowledge would not be slow in adding their mite of instruction for the general weal.

By the Bengal Papers of 16th of March we find the Supreme Court of Calcutta and the Government are at odds about the Quedah Prince Tuankee Mahomed Saad who was lately tried for Piracy in the Queens Courts in the Straits, and acquitted but afterwards detained as a Prisoner of war. The authorities in the Straits seeing that his case occasioned great agitation forwarded the Prisoner to Calcutta in a Vessel called the Diana commanded by Captain Congleton, which arrived on the 18th of February and on the 26th of that Month, Government sent Captain Johnston with an official order to take the

Prisoner to Berhampore. In the meantime a writ of *Habeas Corpus* was issued by the Supreme Court to bring the Prisoner within its jurisdiction, but when he was sought for in the Diana he and behold the bird was flown, and taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court who have fallen tooth and nail upon Captain Congleton and threaten him with punishment for contempt. The case of the Prisoner seems very hard indeed, and we should think his forced residence at Berhampore though on a Pension must be sufficiently heart breaking. The Government have certainly for the moment prevented the interference of the Supreme Court, but will not be able to prevent the case from finding its way into the British Parliament, and there we rather surmise some curious particulars with regard to the Government of the Straits and a certain treaty with the Siamese are likely to come out. We are almost glad that the writ of *Habeas Corpus* was not served in the first instance, as it would have been very unseemly for the Supreme Court and the government to be placed in collision and see them fighting for the body of Tuankee Mahomed Saad, with one party claiming him as Prisoner of War and the other treating him as a free Citizen. His case has excited great commiseration and there is little doubt but a very brief resignation to his fate will serve his cause effectually, as his friends are determined to carry the matter through with our home Government by an appeal to the legislature which has never been slack in loosening the chains of the captive and doing justice to the oppressed.

Our contemporary of the *Courier* says that the Honorable the Governor has ordered the Bombay Green to be laid as a garden, and that the statue of the Marquis Cornwallis is to be placed in the Town Hall. This will certainly be an instalment of improvement which we hope will not stop here, we trust as we hear there is to be a new Post Office that it will be built on some space now occupied by dirty Godowns and Warehouses on one side of it. As far as the inside of the Fort goes it may claim the palm of unsightliness from almost any other city in the East. The whole of that portion of the Fort occupied by the Parsee community from the rear of the Town Barracks to the Bazaar Gate ought to come down, and regular rows of well ventilated streets admit wholesome air to one of the thickest populated portion, of the Fort and in consequence one of the filthiest. This of course would require immense capital, but a Company might do it with ease. If we had a visitation of an epidemic and it once found its way into that quarter the ravages must be immense, and we believe in the unhealthy season many more deaths occur in proportion to the population of this quarter than any other part of the Island.

Just before the death of the lamented Sir Robert Grant we recollect hearing that it was his intention to have had all the road sides out of the Fort planted with Trees, principally Mulberries, which would certainly not only please the eye but be a relief in the burning heat of the sun. We observe that the Casserina Tree flourishes very nicely on the Esplanade in Gardens, and should think as it is quick of growth that it might be planted with every chance of success on the sides of the roads. Such little improvements would cost but a small sum while there would be some relief to the barren appearance of the Esplanade and some symptom of verdure on which the eye might rest with satisfaction from the burnt up and dusty plain.

We are given to understand from very excellent authority that the Civil arrangements consequent on the Honble Mr. Crawford's appointment to Council mentioned in yesterday's *Courier* were never known to some of the Parties mentioned, and believe we may say with safety that they have never even been in contemplation.

By the arrival of the *Hugh Lindsay* Yesterday Evening from Kurrachee the 12th March we learn with great regret that Lieut. Colonel Wilson of the 3rd Cavalry has died from the effects of his wounds received at Kujuck. As we imagined there is a demand for more Troops, and the on dit is that the 15th 17th and 18th Native Infantry are to be sent forthwith to Scinde to take up the country vacated by the Force under General Brooke's, who is already in the Bolan Pass pushing on for Candahar. There can now be no doubt of the truth of the advance of Kamram and it appears all the tribes are again troublesome and ready for an outbreak.—We received this intelligence at a late hour and shall probably be able to add more particulars in our next.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

THE BENEDICKS OF MEERUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGRA UKHAR.
Sir,—In the *Agra Ukhar* of the 4th instant, appeared a petition from the Bachelors of Meerut

to the Right Honourable Lord Auckland, soliciting his protection under what they considered to be most distressing circumstances. They complain of having suffered like miserable dogs from the horns of enraged bullocks, that the Beartrices no longer endured their homage nor rewarded it with flowers, and even deigned not to patronize their festival, and all this accumulation of disasters is attributed to one brother of the canine species having apostatized.

Let this varnished statement, of what they term their misfortunes, should reach the high tribunal to which it is addressed uncommenced on I have ventured to stand forth and deliver a statement of the case in behalf of my brother Benedicks.

This blatant race of Bachelors who have not inaptly canonized themselves in metaphor, are a most overbearing and arrogant pack, that have now stepped forward under the mask of humility and persecution to require his Lordship's aid for their "offenceless heads and delicate sides!" Acting on the fallacious principle that

Maidens like moths are ever caught by glare.

And Mammon was his way, where seraphs might despair.

these cynics bedizened in scarlet and gold, had already too long wearied our fair Beartrices with their vanities and company. Did we of an evening wish to inhale the fresh air of the course with our partners, no sooner was the rein tightened for an instant than a swarm of these animals surrounded us, and raised such an overwhelming din from their practised throats in repeating the well studied and oft rehearsed addresses to our spouses, that we were absolutely bewildered and lost that presence of mind, so necessary to plan an escape. We blindly rushed, in hopes of avoiding this endemic pestilence, to that spot where music was shedding its soothing influence around, but alas! there too we fell amongst another pitiless pack who regardless of harmony or the sufferings of their fellow creatures, opened wide their capacious mouths upon us. Flowers were cast experimentally among them (as a morsel of meat is occasionally thrown to appease a noisy pariah) alas! it had a contrary effect—they seized the prize, fixed it ostentatiously in their button holes, considering the remedy for their presence a reward for their "generous attentions," and redoubled their cries for more.

Under these circumstances I ask you, M. Editor, what were we to do? Driven nearly to distraction and despairing of success by pacific means, it is to be wondered at, that we chastised them with those weapons which nature has provided for us, and with the use of which we knew they were as yet unacquainted—or that the majority of our mates, wearied of their monotonous exertions to please, should leave them in their deserted Ball Room like the last rose of summer "to pine on their stem."

Such, sir, is a true statement of the case, which I have set forth in the most moderate terms in consideration of the correct tribute assigned by these people to our merits. Having acknowledged themselves "inextricably and irretrievably d—d" we remain, in the most comfortable assurance that his Lordship must unavoidably neglect the petition of such a d—d set.

Yours obediently,

Meerut, 10th March. THE BENEDICKS.

POETRY—BY MR. BOSWELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGRA UKHAR.

Sir,—Although we are pretty well acquainted with Mr. Boswell's versatility of talent, yet we believe, it is not generally known that he, at times, successfully woos the muses, wherefore I send you the following Chant, which I have, no doubt, is from his pen—from my having received it attached to one of his pigs' tails on papilotte to give it a more graceful curl: this belief is in some measures borne out by the initials appended to it, and derives almost confirmation from the circumstance of his having changed from the euphonious name of his big bear *Sheik-Gee to Pegamus*. *Sheik-Gee* some years back, was a pig of some celebrity at Agra, he was a butcha of the *Kutwal*, and it is reported that when Mr. B. qualifies him for the service of Cybele's Temple, he will write a very pathetic Elegy on the occasion.

If you think the insertion of the Chant in your Poet's corner, will remove the bushel which obscures Mr. B.'s lustre, I beg you will publish it.

Yours obediently,

PHILO-BOS.

A CHAUNT.

On the arrival of Captain Bayles with the cotton planters from America—being Sonit after the *Dusty Bob School of Poetry*.

China, lest in grief
All its Tea should pyson
We turn another leaf
And take to making Hyson.

Russians' gin to frown,
And lest their flax should limit,
To do them kievees brown,
Is now the only ticket.

The sun is mightily fine,
Its flax too, what's funny;
Then as he takes our shine,
Take his'n out in Ghunny.

Fakkey's not in want,
Hopium's getting rotten;
Should he make any plant
We take to planting Cotton.

Johnny never fails,
His money ne'er forgotten,
He sends *Muster Bales*,
To *Muster Bales* of Cotton.

Yankess too he sends,
Who will grow and stock it,
And while our line they mend,
Each will line his pocket.

All them coves I hail,
As men *vat* should be trusted,
Cos a screwing cotton bales,
Their *Bales* can't e'er be *vat*sted.

Of Hocklank's downy flight,
Having been the lauder,
He should dub me knight,
Of his *Doorany kordor*,

My muse is rather sad,
I beg you will not curse her;
Yarns in prose being gallow bad,
I've spun this into worse, Sir.

D. B.

By a letter from Cabul we are sorry to learn the death of Captain Douglas, Assistant Adjutant General, who had been killed, but our Correspondent omits to state under what circumstances.

The Bombay Troops have sustained another

repulse near Dadur with rather heavy loss, but without otherwise, serious consequences. In its outline, the affair resembles many of those of recent occurrence. A small fort is to be taken, an insufficient detachment are sent against it, who knock their heads against the walls of the place, till several of the party are killed, and it is found that the walls are not to be surmounted by a coup de main. The party then retreat, and the course that should have been adopted in the first instance, is had recourse to: A stronger detachment than the first is sent against the fort, which is found to be evacuated.

The repeated instances of similar failures do not appear to teach us experience, and will still go on sacrificing valuable lives and destroying our prestige for success. We still seem to think that our position before the smallest fort is as critical as at Ghunnee, and its capture as necessary. Nothing, however, can be more erroneous; our force in Scinde is superior to any that can be brought against it, we hold possession of the country, and it is of little moment, whether a few days more or less, be expended in ferreting out a nest of thiers—a period of time quite sufficient for the purpose if our Artillery is properly supplied with material. A few shells thrown into the fort of Sebee, must have dislodged the garrison, if we can so call the inmates, and have saved a number of valuable lives. The eclat of taking Forts, in the style the Irishman did, has no doubt its attractions for General Brookes or Mr. Bell, but it should not be sought at the risk of such losses as those sustained here. At less recently, in the Kohistan of Cabool, the question is one to which we venture to think, the attention of the C.-in-C. would be with great advantage directed.

We borrow from the *Delhi Gazette* the details of this affair of Sebee.

We now learn that General Lumley will not, in the event of war in the Punjab, take the Field in person, for the present at least. This distinction is likely to be conferred on General Boyd.

We believe it is only to give an echo to the general feeling to affirm, that General Boyd is regarded by "the service" as highly qualified to fill this arduous and responsible post, and it can no longer be regarded by any thinking man as a mere trick of policy on the part of British India, to interfere in the management of that, by its more immediate chiefs, most unmanageable empire to which we refer. As for Shere Singh, he, who was once vaunted as the "rose of that fair state," the favorite of the people, the adored of the soldiery, he has abundantly proved his own utter incapacity for government; and he has been so long and so often in disgrace that he may be expected to return once more to the tranquil obscurity from whence he has so lately emerged with something of the sangfroid of old Abbe Lenglet du Fresnoy; who had occupied his old apartment in the Bastille so often, that at the sight of the officer who was in the habit of conducting him thither, he would call for his night cap and his snuff and proceed with the work he had in hand like a man "quite at home." After all there is, within the whole of the Punjab, no claimant of the throne at once better qualified and better entitled than Shere Singh, to assume the helm of that empire (now almost a wreck,—and literally going to pieces) in the troublous times on which it has unquestionably fallen. There is in fact, no adequate controlling power within that kingdom, and Chund Koowar would be scarcely more successful (so far as we can learn) in any attempt of hers to conduct the vessel of the state in safety through the storms by which it is encompassed, than was the bear of the fable, to steer his boat to shore. The question now before the public, (we mean the public at home,) as to the relative title of England to retain Acre and Cyprus, and of France to still hold Algiers, is a problem of the easiest possible solution; and yet, even this must be accounted a knotty point, in comparison to that which concerns the right of British India to interfere for the rectification of those crying evils which have so long beset the Punjab. And fortunately—for no doubt, there will ever be those at home who would carp and cavil, let whatever might be done in regard to foreign intervention, however necessary by any Governor General—fortunately, a very cogent reason for our interference at the present moment, has just now been supplied, by the irruption of a large body of Sikh horse into the districts of the Punjab immediately bordered by the Sutlej; and not only this, but we are credibly informed by friends at Ludhiana—further grounds for cautious and timely interference on our part have been afforded by the sudden appearance some ten days since on our side the Sutlej, (though in states dependent on the Punjab government,) of a considerable body of Infantry as well as Horse. Of these the alleged object was the exaction of arrears of rent—though even the fact of their acting under Shere Singh's authority, was not evident; but, even if they were acting under his instructions, the right of that Ruler to throw a large body of troops into that portion of his territories, at any moment and under any pretext, must be at best questionable in our eyes, and must needs be counterbalanced by those prudential considerations, which even on the score of self-defence, must be held to justify our prevention of the evil that might accrue at some unexpected moment from one of these sudden visitations. In a word, we have reason to believe, that the appropriations, in a word, we have reason to believe, that the appropriation of the Punjab which we so long since predicted, is at hand. We pretend however to no possession of peculiar power of divination, as the means which suggested the prediction to which we have referred. The great event in question is one of those which bear out Lord Bacon's observation, that "every state tempest, has its prognostics which the shepherds of the people understand;" and in truth, the moral and political predictor, proceeding on principles authorized by nature and experience, may become more skilful in his observations on the phenomena of human history than ever were the Aruspex, the Astrologer, or the Augur.

CALCUTTA.

THE THEATRICAL DINNER.

ENGLISHMAN, MARCH 10.

About ninety gentlemen sat down to a splendid dinner on Saturday, prepared with great taste and skill by Mr. Spence on the stage of the New Theatre. Mr. Turton was in the chair, supported by Sir J. P. Grant and Captain G. H. Cox, acting as Vice Presidents, and Nelson Howards, Esq., Major Bariton, and Captain Kays as Stewards. Among the company were Captain D. L. Richardson, Major Hough, James Curtis, Esq., of the civil Service, Captains Milner and Curtis, of the Staff, Mr. Ritchy Captain Tabor of the Cavalry C. Nott.

Esq. &c. Mr. Longueville Clarke, who was to have acted as one of the Vice Presidents, was absent from indisposition. The stage pillars were decorated with wreaths of flowers—the interior of the Theatre was lighted up—and a part of the Band, led by Mr. Valladares, attended in the Orchestra to play overtures. After the cloth was removed, from eighty to a hundred ladies, escorted by their friends, entered the boxes. Mr. Turton then rose and invited the company to drink *The Queen*! He did not call for an expression of political feeling as that was not apolitical meeting. It was only as a constant and distinguished patroness of the Drama that he besought them to do honor to Her Majesty. The toast was drunk with much applause, and followed by *God save the Queen*, song by Mr. Hamerton, Mrs. Leach, Mr. Howard, and a great number of the guests, standing—Mr. Hamerton presiding at the Piano and Forte. The second toast was 'Lord Auckland and the Miss Edens.' This was introduced with that species of graceful eloquence which only Mr. Turton can command;—complimentary without being fulsome;—speaking not less than the truth, and yet not the least in excess of it. As in the previous toast, all political allusions were avoided, and Mr. Turton confined himself to eulogizing the social qualities of the noble Earl and his amiable sisters, and particularly marking on the patronage they had uniformly bestowed upon the Drama, in the camp, the field and the town, even to the extent of having amateur performances in their own houses. The toast was drunk with enthusiastic applause.

GLEE.—The Red Cross Knights. Mr. Turton then deviating from the previously arranged order of the toasts, proposed the health of Sir John Peter Grant and the Judges of the Supreme Court. They would all have been present had not prior engagements prevented two of them from attending. Mr. Turton spoke of them as warm patrons of the Drama, and trusted that it would often be the lot of the parties interested in the Theatre to see their box as well filled as was the box in the Supreme Court. (This toast was received with unbounded applause, and was followed by the Cameronian raut played by the Orchestra.)

SIR JOHN GRANT rose amidst the cheers of the assembly to return thanks. We took no notes of his excellent speech, which we regret the more because it was one of the best of the learned Judges very good ones, and because the sentiments which he uttered cannot have been without their effect upon the general interests of the Drama. He declared that he had attended the dinner as much from a sense of public duty as from motives of private entertainment. He looked upon the Drama, in a well regulated stage, as a GREAT INSTRUMENT OF CIVILIZATION AND REFINEMENT and as one of the Custodes Morum of Calcutta, he had aided with pleasurable feelings the erection of a New Theatre, certain as he was that it would prove a benefit to Society at large, and he sincerely hoped to those who had exerted themselves to raise it.

The chairman then gave 'The Drama,' introducing the toast with a sketch of the history of the Drama, its early purposes, its humanizing influence. (Mr. Turton's sentiments were earnestly responded to throughout.)

GLEE.—The Chough and Crow. Mr. Hume.—Ladies and Gentlemen. The last toast proposed was The Drama; worthily was it introduced by my excellent friend in the chair, and worthily was it received by you. I now rise to propose what I think I should rather call a sentiment than a toast—the memory, the immortal memory of Shakespeare. More than two centuries have elapsed since all that remained of the man was dust; but ten times two centuries hence, if so long, literature, the glory and the grace of civilization, shall survive, the poet will live, inheritor of a still accumulative fame. I know not how to do justice to his immortal memory; living, that keepspear was appreciated to some extent but never wholly understood, and this perhaps because, as has been admirably said of Milton, 'he dwarfed himself by the distances at which he strode ahead of all the rest of the world.' More than two centuries I say, have expired since Shakespeare died, and what he then was, he now is, the greatest poet of the world. He has all the wit of the wits, all the pathos of the most feeling, all the power of the most graphic, and ten times the nature of all poets combined. Nature indeed seems to have bared herself to his gaze in all her phases, and heaven gave him genius to paint the whole. I repeat I cannot do justice to the memory of Shakespeare, but I take no discredit to myself for this, for what writers of brilliant reputation have found beyond their power, a speaker may fall in without a blush. Happily, Shakespeare needs no critic to bring forth his beauties with the varnish of praise; he spoke to the heart, therefore to the humblest intellect—he spoke to all. A man who attempted to do justice to Shakespeare by words, would be like the artist who should expect by the aid of his pallet to give with the features the very life and soul of the original: Nature is beyond the reach of art.—Shakespeare was Nature. If following 'The Drama,' the time I believe for the introduction of the name of Shakespeare, not less so is the occasion: we meet here to celebrate the opening of our theatre—here upon its stage we pay homage to one who may be considered the father of the English Drama. Although on these boards it may be beyond our power to do justice to his inimitable writing, yet let us hope that we may sometimes be able to attempt Shakespeare without altogether desecrating his fame. Gentlemen, I resume my seat proposing to you the immortal memory of Shakespeare.

GLEE.—The Witches glee in Macbeth. Then followed the overture to *Fra Diavolo* played by the whole Orchestra.

In the absence of Mr. Longueville Clarke, the Chairman called on Mr. Hume to give the next toast.

MR. HUME.—Ladies and Gentlemen, I obey the call from the chair, and in the absence of my friend Mr. Longueville Clarke, who has unfortunately, been prevented attending by severe indisposition, I propose to you the health of Mrs. Leach and success to the New Theatre.

It is a toast to which Mr. Clarke would have done the simplest justice, as one of the oldest supporters of the drama in Calcutta, and one who is intimately acquainted with its history. Fortunately for me this subject must instantly recommend itself to you. Mrs. Leach has so long and so deservedly been the highly valued favourite of the public, that her name alone will I am sure bespeak your applause. I have known her acting probably a shorter time than almost any one present, yet still most fully share in the high estimation in which her talents are held. I can remember the stage at home for the last 16 or 17 years, and I have no hesitation in saying, that with two or three exceptions, no actress has made her appearance on the boards who could successfully compete with Mrs. Leach, remembering the many and various lines in which she succeeds, from the character that requires only artless simplicity to within one step of deep tragedy. In wishing her health, we wish for ourselves the preservation of the most intellectual and moral amusement with which we can occupy our leisure hours; but on that point it is impossible to add anything to the earnest & eloquent testimony born by the learned judge at the other end of the table. Let me turn now to the other portion of the toast, Success to the New Theatre, and perhaps it may have some interest if I relate in a few words the history of the drama in Calcutta. Something more than fifty years ago a theatre was opened in the New China Bazar, with some success, but unfortunately the proprietor a Mr. Routh, made wretched the powers that then were, and receiving gentle hint that it would be well if he closed his house, whether this hint was more direct than a total withdrawal of all countenance and support, I am not prepared to say—he did so, but being of an enterprising spirit, he shortly opened it in another line, to wit, as a public auction room, the first that had ever been in Calcutta, the great Tulloh and Co. of that day, and there he made a large fortune. Then came the Dundum and Chawringhee Theatres with the establishment of which you are all I dare say tolerably well acquainted;—then our little Sans Souci and now this magnificent fabric. So much for the buildings. During the half century we have looked back upon, a theatrical spirit has been rife in Calcutta: as some evidence of this I may mention that from the time of the issuing of the prospectus of the old Drury, the public has paid, independent of admissions, certainly not less than twenty thousand pounds, to say nothing of seven thousand pounds subscribed in two seasons for Italian and French Operas. When Mrs. Leach put forth her prospectus for this house, it was immediately responded to, not perhaps quite as liberally as might have been expected, remembering the princely subscriptions of former times, but enough was readily collected to begin with and Mrs. Leach will doubtless recollect with gratitude that she started with that subscription, and the public I trust will remember what Mrs. Leach has accomplished by her own arrangements, giving to this city a splendid house that I believe I am within limits in saying has cost sixty thousand rupees. The public now owes more than ever to the proprietress in having done so much towards the enjoyment of that delightful and elevated amusement, the importance of which has been worthily dwelt upon to-night, but which no eulogy can over-estimate. To say more on this latter point would be idle; I may say it is the opinion of all Calcutta: there may be here and there an old gentleman, or any old lady, considerably in advance of public opinion on the subject, but they are the exceptions, and if we give them credit for sincerity, we may very fairly laugh at their twaddle. Let us drink 'Health to Mrs. Leach,' that we may long have the greatest ornament of the theatre; let us drink 'success to the New Theatre' that Mrs. Leach may have the best evidence that her labours in a good cause are worthily appreciated by the public.

Air.—Auld lang syne, followed by the comic song of 'The Election,' admirably given by Mr. Howard.

MAJOR BURTON then rose and spoke as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I was thinking, but a few minutes since, that if the rarest of all rare animals, a pure and genuine philanthropist could by any accident chance to look in upon us to night he would be highly gratified and delighted to remark the large sum of happiness which is disposed throughout this very auspicious and festive meeting, but it occurs to me now, that if he were to make his appearance at this present moment, his benevolent heart would be grievously afflicted when he observed, as he undoubtedly would, that there was one unhappy looking, isolated individual stuck up, as it were, like a scarecrow in the midst of this bright field of sociality and mirth, suffering under a very distressing consciousness of inability to perform an allotted task, and be speaking the favorable consideration and indulgence towards his manifold deficiencies, of those sitting round him. Gentlemen, I need not tell you that I am that unhappy scarecrow! (laughter) that I am the 'needy knife grinder' over whom that 'kind friend of humanity' would pour forth his pity and his sympathy. For the unpleasant position in which I now stand, I am indebted entirely to the bad judgment of our able, but very imposing chairman. You all know already that he is very able, but I advisedly and emphatically call him 'imposing' because he has practised a gross imposition on this assembly. He has imposed on me, gentlemen, the task (which I am ill qualified to perform) of submitting a toast to your acceptance and what is far worse he has imposed on you the infliction of listening to my tediousness. Yet, though I am all ungifted with any powers of eloquence, and am indeed little capable of giving appropriate nattering to my sentiments. I have deemed it better to stand up amongst you, and incur the chance of being derided for attempting that which I am incompetent properly to perform rather than to rebel against the constituted authority of the chair, or, what I should still more deprecate, be deemed lukewarm in the good cause which has assembled us here together, this evening. The toast which has been entrusted to me is one which, fortunately for myself, stands in need of no argument or eloquence to render it acceptable, and when I mention that I am to propose to you the health and prosperity

of the amateurs of Calcutta, I am satisfied that I shall have said enough to insure my toast a warm and cordial reception. If it were allowable to any one, not born an Irishman, to assert that he could derive any pleasure from the performance of a task, which he had just declared from his incapacity to do justice to be a painful and distressing one. I would say that I experience a personal and peculiar gratification in proposing the present toast, for it has been my lot to have enjoyed much intimate and friendly intercourse with amateur actors, and I can honestly say not only that some of the brightest of my social bachelor hours, were those which I have passed in their society, but also that some of my most valued friendships were contracted on the stage, or in the green room of amateur theatres. There was a time, gentlemen, when I too was accustomed in a very humble way to strut and fret my hour upon the stage, and I stand here a living proof that the old Roman poet knew well what he was talking about when he exclaimed, 'quo desiderio vetites revocamus amores,' for when I look back to those happy days, I feel, that, were it not that I have now too many avocations of a graver, (though certainly not of a pleasanter) nature to occupy my time and that I have fallen some what too much into the 'sere, and yellow leaf' of life, to enter into such amusements, I should be strongly tempted to again don the sock and the Buskin, and once more strut and fret, if I could be deemed qualified to do so, on these boards on which I now strut. But, gentlemen, although I cannot now look forward to take an active part in the labours, (or rather let me say the pleasures) of the drama, I should be cold and ungrateful indeed if I could cease to remember the many social, happy, and intellectual hours which I have passed in amateur society, and amateur associations, not only in Calcutta and at our old theatrical Beefsteak Club, which I yet hope to see revived, but in other parts of India, and equally insensible should I be, if I could forget the high gratification which I have so frequently derived from the performances of the amateurs of this place in particular. Aware as you must all be, gentlemen, of the modesty by which they are preeminently distinguished, I am sure that you will think me right and considerate in studiously abstaining from bringing prominently to your notice the individual names, of any of those amateurs who at present form our corps dramatique, and I will there only allude in a very general way to their merits. There must be many persons here present, who remember the palmy days of our Old Drury, when her boards were graced by a Wilson, an Allsop, a Fitzclarence Doyle, and many others, long since gone but not forgotten, and I am sure that I shall not be accused of exaggeration, when I say that for chaste, gentlemanly and classical acting the Calcutta Theatre of those days was not surpassed by any Theatre in the world. We have lived to witness the entire destruction by fire of that Theatre, and not stones or brick now remains to mark the spot on which it stood. We have lived to witness, and deplore, the withdrawal from amongst us of very many of that distinguished band of Amateurs, of whom I have spoken, but, gentlemen, I rejoice to say that we have not yet lived to witness the day when any reasonable fears or apprehensions could be entertained for the prosperity and success of the Drama in Calcutta. The ashes of our old Theatre were I may say, still warm and smouldering when a fair Enchantress who had long been a great ornament to the building, reappeared amongst us, and I have no doubt that a she mourned over the blackened remains of the scene of her many brilliant successes, she must have seen or felt that 'still in those ashes lived their wonted fire. She waved her magic wand, and you have only to look around you, gentlemen, to see the result of her zeal and enterprise, in this expanded fabric, of which we have this day assembled to celebrate the completion. So also though we have lived to mourn the loss of many of our most distinguished Amateurs, we see others at this moment amongst us, well qualified and worthy to replace them, and I am sure that you will not find me a false prophet, when I promise you that on the day after to-morrow will give you abundant proof that the Theatrical Band of Calcutta has not degenerated or in any way deteriorated since the troupe and palmy days of our old Drury to which I have alluded.—As admirers and lovers of the Drama, (and such, I am sure, are all here present) we have a bright and cheering prospect before us. Though it savours some what of repetition, let me remind you that we have seen this splendid comical Theatre rise like a Phoenix from the ashes of the old one, and that we have a band of Amateur to uphold it in all its beauty, and to afford us many a night of innocent and intellectual enjoyment, by the display of their abilities in the presentations of what I scruple not to call that great moral preceptor, the legitimate Drama. Let us drink then gentlemen, a full flowing bumper to the health and prosperity enduring then, at the same time, our cordial thanks for the many pleasant hours they have heretofore afforded us and hoping that they may long continue to enliven and delight us by their talents and their kindness.

THE AMATEURS OF CALCUTTA

Mr. Stocqueler rose to return thanks for the Amateurs. As the unworthy manager of the small band he expressed his sense of the honors done them. He could have wished to have been the representative of a larger constituency, but for that happiness he must trust entirely to time. In the interim, the corps, like less spurious British heroes, had determined to face all difficulties rather than wait for a rapid increase of the dramatic strength. Twenty years ago, every other youth who came from England to seek his fortune in India was fired with histrionic ambition and readily availed himself of the opportunity which an Amateur Theatre presented for the gratification of his aspirations. He had witnessed the performances of the mighty geniuses who then reflected lustre on the Drama and he had felt the chance of initiating their essays. These great

men have left no representatives behind' and the Dramatic School, so to speak, has degenerated. This, therefore, he contributed to remedy the position of an Amateur manager one of great difficulty, by diminishing the field for his recruiting operations. Another obstacle to the formation of a good corps of Amateurs was the diffidence of some—the false pride of others. Many of these latter imagined that by coming on the stage they descended to the level—(reised themselves to the eminence would be a better phrase)—of the regular player. They did not seem to recollect that there is not a profession in the world which requires a greater combination of advantages, natural and acquired, than that of the actor. A lawyer may have a hump like a Brahmin bullock—he may waddle or halt, and still be a good lawyer. A clergyman may have a voice like a peony trumpet, an eyelike the bull in Cox's museum,—a squint which even Mr. Young, the newly arrived Doctor of the Mountstuart Elphinstone might vainly endeavour to remove (laughter) and still be an effective speaker. But an actor must have none of the defects of Figure, memory, judgment, voice, physical strength, and the faculty of observations and imitation are all essential. Nor were diffidence and false pride the only enemies to a facile recruitment of the dramatic strength in India. Some old amateurs imagined that they had 'fallen into the sere and yellow leaf' (laughter) quite oblivious of the fact that if they could not strut in the juvenile habiliments of a Romeo, they could still put on brown breeches and a snuff colored coat and do the old men. But however great the difficulties were which stood in a manager's way, Mr. Stocqueler felt that perseverance could overcome them, and in finally pledging himself and the amateurs to a diligent exercise of the power which they possessed, he could merely add nothing should ever be presented on the boards which a modest woman might not see without a blush, or a stern moralist listen to without pain (applause.)

DUETT.—Hasten to our Theatrical Hall

MR. HOWARD.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Your attention I claim for a few minutes, and in return for your courtesy in listening to me I pledge myself not to trespass too long on your time. Gentlemen, you have drunk to the health of our Queen, and loyal hearts have responded to your toast. The Drama has called forth your cheers, and the manner in which you received the health of Mrs. Leach, and prosperity to the New Theatre, convinces me that the name I am about to propose will not be unacceptable. Gentlemen, we must not forget that means were requisite to complete a building of this magnitude and without those means Calcutta would have been without a Theatre.

It is true, that the public came forward and subscribed with their usual liberality but yet the sun realised fell far short of the greatly outlay in catering for your amusements.

It has come to my knowledge, that before Mr. Morrell offered his assistance, it was doubtful as to result of this undertaking.

Gentlemen, it is to Mr. Morrell that we are indebted for the completion of this building with a liberality beyond all precedent (for we know that theatrical property is not the most desirable to invest money in) he has carried out and even gone beyond the plans which were first laid down. His own words were, *Go on and I'll not stop!*

Gentlemen he has not stopped, but supplied the means to complete what I hope will prove a profit to the proprietors, and a source of gratification and amusement to the good people of Calcutta. Gentlemen, I call on you to join me in drinking to the health and prosperity of Mr. Morrell, who supplied the means to build the New Theatre.

MR. TURTON then proposed the health of Mr. Ballin, who had assisted with so much zeal and industry in the erection of the Theatre. He also paid a handsome and feeling tribute to the memory of Mr. Collins who was to have been associated with Mr. Ballin in the toast. Mr. Ballin's health having been drunk with great applause, that gentleman returned thanks and drank to the health of all present in a handsome silver suppersent to him by Mrs. Leach as a token of her approbation thankfulness.

MR. RICHY here sang the *Largo al factotum* with great spirit.

MAJOR BURTON, as head of the department to which Mr. Collins belonged, paid a high tribute to his memory as an excellent public servant.

CAPT COX then rose and said,—In rising to propose a bumper, and a bumper it must be, I cannot but repeat the frequent yet in my case sincere excuse of 'I wish it had fallen into abler hands.' I am called on to give a toast that even an eloquent man would find it difficult to preface for. When a cup to the health of dear woman draws nigh, who is there that possesses words to express the thrilling rapture it inspires! There is something in woman above all human delight, a magnetic virtue—a charm which, though felt can, never be expressed.

The approving smile of woman is the mainspring of life—for if the motive to acts of honor and of virtue was to be truly traced, it would be found that the hope of gaining the good opinion of our own fair country women inclined men to deeds of glory and of greatness to be yond the military medal or the highest civic honor which can be bestowed. None, ladies, will deny the influence I impute to you—then let me see by your frequent presence here you will exert it in favor of her at whose suggestion and through whose energy, this temple has been raised for your amusement.

Here will be represented scenes at which you shall be pleased, in proportion as you are rendered miserable, and you never shall be so happy as when tears, sobs, and cries give vent to your sorrows and relieve your hearts, swollen as they will be, by the tenderest emotions of sympathy and compassion. Here too will be enacted:

Quips and quicks and wreathe! smiles
With laughter holding both his side.

That is, be it known and provided, and notwithstanding the contrary notwithstanding, that only the most noble strains will be heard within those gorgeous walls, unless the ladies

of this far famed city encourage by their bright presence those whose fortunes depend on their benign support.

Gentlemen, I propose the health *the ladies who have honored the festival with their company.*

MR. HOWARD next sang *The Donkey Race*. The Chairman rose and gave the *Press of Calcutta* the drama. He said, had always been much indebted to the journals for their fair and encouraging notices of the efforts of Amateurs. The *Hurkaru*, the *Englishman*, the *Eastern Star* lent their aid in fostering talent and cheering modest pretension—but there was another paper which was above them all in its strenuous exertions to serve the cause. It had not very long since brought forward every argument it could muster to prove theatricals vicious and injurious, merely to stimulate the other papers to show effectually that they were quite the reverse.—(Loud laughter) He hoped that the company would join him in drinking to them all.

MR. STOCQUELER in the absence of the Proprietor of the *Hurkaru*, returned thanks, and gave 'The Chairman,' old Proprietor, an amateur, and an enthusiastic supporter of the Drama. (The toast was drunk with three times three, and Mr. Richy followed up the cheers by singing the *Marseillaise*.)

MR. TURTON returned thanks, said his heart was in the cause and that he never could feel lukewarm when its interest were in question. He then, as a finale to the labors of the evening, proposed the health of the worthy Mrs. Francis, one of the most valuable assistants of the Theatre.

After the Chairman had left, Captain Sewell was called to the chair, and kept up the mirth and conviviality until a very late hour. Amongst the health drank were 'Capt. D. L. Richardson,' 'Captain Sewell,' and 'Mr. Howard.' Numerous songs were sung, and the party broke up about one in the morning well pleased with the entertainment.

ENGLISHMAN MARCH 12.

Moulmain papers came to hand yesterday. We gather that the following paragraph from the *Moulmain Chronicle* of the 20th January:—

'Reports from Rangoon are still to the effect that preparations are going on for the erection of the new palace. Commissioners for superintending the work have arrived. Two thousand men, it is said, are to be employed in the work, and a certain proportion (one fifth, we hear,) of the territorial revenues, is appropriated to defray the expense.

'The French agent, to whom we have formerly alluded, is proceeding up the river towards the capital. The Court will do well to treat him civilly, and encourage his enterprise, provided it be simply commercial, though we much doubt whether he will gain greater privileges than English merchants.

'The *Cashmere Merchant* arrived some days ago at Rangoon from Pinang.'

A case which we suppose, and hope, is only supposititious, has been put to us, from a distant military region, to decide whether an officer who has agreed to take a certain sum from his regiment for his step, can withdraw from the arrangement, at such a stage, merely because he has unexpectedly received hopes of getting an appointment. Our reply is—certainly not. An officer should reflect on his position and prospects before he accepts the offer of the corps to buy him out; but having once agreed to it, though the offer of an appointment came to him by the next day's post, he is in honor bound to give the step, if the regiment choose to keep him to the bargain. Perhaps no distinct punishment could reach him for a breach of engagement—it would hardly do to bring it before a court martial—but it would become known, and we do not think that either the Commander-in-chief or the Governor General would consider such an officer worthy of patronage, so that he would not gain the object for which he broke his pledge.

ENGLISHMAN MARCH 13.

Our morning contemporary should not allow his objection to the course of policy which replaced Shah Shoojah on the throne, so wholly to deprive him of his usual acuteness and sagacity as to make him yield to easy a belief as have seemed to have done to the report that His Majesty had entered into a secret correspondence with the Murrays against the British interests! The quidnunc who got up such a rumour as that, must have deemed the good Bombay people as eager for news, and as ready to swallow it, as our friend Bartolo was at the Sans Souci on Monday last, and will again be the insatiable rogue! at the same place and hour the day after to-morrow. However, we believe that our contemporary need be under no apprehensions that an opening will be made that way for his friend Dost Mahomed, who is so far from anticipating any thing of the sort, and therefore wishing to remain at Loodianah, that we understand he has actually sailed from Gurmuckteerghat on his Calcutta trip,—still retaining his right to reside at Loodianah, while he conducts himself properly in a political point of view. In regard to Punjab affairs, of which any mention of the above frontier post naturally reminds us, we regret that during the last fortnight (which period he specifies) we have not been able to furnish him with any particular information from that quarter,—because, in truth, nothing particular has recently occurred which merits the name of news, after all the accounts we gave relating to political events there, and since our predictions of what must likely be the political and military results of them, from which accounts and predictions the *Hurkaru* so ingeniously compiled a recent leader, while his follower, the *Courier*—making a sweet picture of Noodle-cum Doodle—has made the deep divination that there will be no fighting till the cold season, although our Grandmother has heard it rumoured (what she remembered we predicted as a probable event nearly a month ago) that Shere Sing has solicited our assistance to keep him in possession! Seriously, there has occurred but one thing of public importance in the Punjab since the period to which we brought down our intelligence, and which our readers know included the accounts of the complete disorganization of the troops; and of course until our forces pass the Satledge, there can be nothing of importance in the way of news from thence,—unless Shere Sing should be assassinated, of which event our readers shall of course have notice! The one thing above alluded to, is the report contained in the Loodianah *Ukhbar*, and which we know to be true, that one of the Ranees principal officers has been murdered in her apartments, and herself wounded in the scuffle,—events which must tend to keep the

Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

flame of discord raging. We might build paragraphs on our private letters from the seat of military concentration, and from corps ordered to go there, but their general tenor is one of speculation as to what will be done in the end; and reports of the unruly soldiery, which are merely things of course that our original information would suffice to enable us to discount upon, if we had no letters at all. As the plot thickens our readers shall hear of it, as copiously as they have done of affairs from China and Central Asia.

COURIER MARCH 13.

The *Harbinger* and the *Englishman* have in our opinion, taken such an erroneous view of the late proceedings on the Writ of Habeas Corpus issued in the case of Tunku Mohammed Saad, that we think ourselves called upon to state, as publicly as they have, our view of the case. It is a very imposing period which states that "the very moment the award of the Writ has passed, the party in whose favor it is awarded, is in the protection of the Court," and is as true as it would be to say that a man is in custody the moment a writ is issued against him. We believe it will be found to be the law that the only legal notice of a Writ of Habeas Corpus having issued is its service upon the party to whom it is directed—and even if Mr. Thackeray went himself and told Capt. Congleton that he had obtained the Writ, and that it was coming, it was no notice in the eye of the law, and that, not having been served with the Writ, Capt. Congleton was quite justified in obeying the Government order with which Capt. Johnston was furnished.

As to the part which Government took in the removal of the prisoner, we think it was in every way the most judicious. If they had feared a scrutiny into the legality of their conduct the last place they would have brought him to is Calcutta, directly under the nose of the Supreme Court, and, moreover, we happen to know that the order for Tunku Mohammed Saad's removal to Berhampore was issued some day or two before the application for the Writ of Habeas Corpus was made. There was no hasty shrinking from the coming process; the *Diana* arrived on the 18th of February, and it was not until about the 26th of the month, that the order for Mohammed Saad's removal to Berhampore was issued in due course. They neither hastened nor retarded their proceedings, and it was tardiness on the part of Mohammed Saad's friends which alone prevented his being brought before the Supreme Court.

But suppose that (contrary to the fact) the order for the prisoner's removal had been issued in consequence of the application for the Writ—still, we think, the Government would have acted judiciously, for no Government would ever submit its political acts towards a foreign power to the scrutiny of its own law courts. As the executive or Government would have done right to decline such submission, knowing that its acts are open to a strict supervision by a higher authority at home—the Houses of Parliament. The Government asserts its right to detain Mohammed Saad as prisoner of war—as such, he is not even entitled to the Writ of Habeas Corpus, and we think it would have been indiscreet, not to say undignified, to have waited the tardy pleasure of the other party, for no other purpose than to submit the decision of this point to the judgment of an inferior tribunal. It might have led to much embarrassment, and to a collision between the Government and the Supreme Court, which could have proceeded to no satisfactory conclusion here.

We have, before this, fully and firmly expressed our opinion that the treatment which the Quedah Prince has received from our Government is harsh and unjust, but that has nothing to do with the present question. They have adopted a line of policy, which they think right, and for which they are amenable only to the higher powers in England. In pursuance of that policy they have brought the Prince as a state prisoner to this country, and we think they were quite right not to risk any embarrassment of the main question by submitting to have the judgment of a law court upon what is merely a collateral proceeding.

Latest European Intelligence

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S DEBUT AS A POPULAR LECTURER.

SIR ROBERT PEEL is determined to astonish the world by the versatility of his talents. Not contented with rivaling the Whigs and Radicals in Parliamentary eloquence, he is determined to start against them in their own special field—the Education of the People. He is bent upon snatching the laurels from the brows of BROUGHAM and BUCKINGHAM. In short, he has made his debut at Tamworth as a popular lecturer.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S inaugural lecture at the opening of the Tamworth Library and Reading-room shows that he has been a zealous reader of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and what is more, that he has profited by their lessons—that his retentive memory has been abundantly stored from those repositories.

SIR ROBERT PEEL was evidently aware that he entered on delicate ground; he felt the eyes of the Conservative and Church parties inquiringly bent upon him in his novel position. He was therefore guarded in his expressions; and yet he contrived to express several sentiments sufficiently Liberal to take the wind out of the sails of the present Ministry.

He took advantage of the admission of some working men into the Committee of Management, to say—

"I cannot help thinking, that by bringing together, in an institution of the kind, intelligent men of all classes and all conditions in life—by uniting together, as we have united, in the Committee of this institution, the gentleman of ancient family and great landed possessions with the skilful mechanic and artisan of good character—I cannot help thinking that we are all establishing a bond of social connexion that will derive more than common strength from the pure motives that influence us, and from the cause in which we are engaged. (Applause.) I cannot help believing that we are harmonizing the gradations of society, and binding men together by a new bond; which, as I said before, will have more than ordinary strength on account of the object which unites us." (Loud applause.)

He vindicated the admission of females to "equal power and influence in the management of the institution" with males—

"We propose that the institution shall be open to the female as well as the male portion of the population of this town and neighbourhood; because we consider that we should have done great injustice to the well-educated and virtuous women of this town and neighbourhood, if we had supposed that they were less capable than their husbands or their brothers of benefiting by the instruction which we hope to give, or if we had supposed that they were less interested in the cause of rational recreation and intellectual improvement. We propose, also, that they shall have equal power and equal influence in the management of this institution with others; being well assured that the influence which a virtuous woman can hold (if it be necessary to call it into action) will always be exercised in favour of whatever is sound and profitable in respect to knowledge, and whatever is decorous and exemplary in respect to conduct."

He apologized for the nomination of two established clergymen of the town as *ex officio* members of the Book Committee; slyly hinting at the possibility of getting rid of them—

"The result of the regulations is, that two-thirds of the Book Committee are laymen; that the Committee of Management is wholly composed of laymen; and in the almost inconceivable case that these powers should be abused, an authority is reserved to the subscribers by giving notice of an alteration in the fundamental regulations. Three-fifths of the subscribers have the power to alter these fundamental regulations; and can I have no doubt, that if the existing checks were not sufficient, that if the power were abused, (as I hold it cannot be,) the great body of the subscribers in this town would bring under consideration the propriety of altering the regulations?"

He was particularly urgent upon farmers to study; devoting a goodly portion of his lecture to illustrate the advantages they might derive from an acquaintance with scientific principles and bookkeeping—

"It had been also suggested, that popular lectures might be given on a subject of the greatest importance—upon the simplest method of keeping a clear account of profit and loss. (Applause.) Now, he was informed that no thing could be more imperfect than the accounts which were kept by a farmer of the daily outgoings of his farm, and the profit returned from actual outlay."

SIR ROBERT PEEL repudiated the notion that intellectual pursuits are incompatible with business; and he alluded to the existing state of society as rendering study, on the contrary, indispensable to success in life. He refused with equal success the notion that increase of knowledge is unfavourable to morality and religion. Now let the reader dispassionately review the principles avowed and defended in these extracts. The condition of society rendering it impossible for any man to keep his ground who does not study; the importance of knowledge towards the formation of the moral man and the successful man of business; the hint at the advantage of a knowledge of accounts; the vindication of the admission of the working-classes; and even of females, to a share in the management; the pointing out the way to get quit of the clergyman when they do not go to make up a rank Radical lecture; we do not know what does.

And he is a sly for SIR ROBERT PEEL. He hushed the sly sly of his Conservative friends, by speaking disparagingly of politics—"I shall shortly leave you, for the purpose of engaging in the scenes of warfare on the great arena of political contention; but if I can believe that before my departure I have laid the foundation-stone of an edifice in which men of all political opinions and of all religious feelings may unite in the furtherance of knowledge without the asperities of party-feeling, then I can safely say that I shall be repaid with tenfold interest for any time I have spent, or any attention I have given to the formation of this institution."

And by declaring that political and religious controversy were banished from the institution—

"They accept their offices and perform their duties subject to this other rule—that, in the formation of the library, and in the selection of the subjects for public lectures, every thing calculated to excite religious or political animosity shall be excluded. They accept their powers subject to this other rule—that no discussions on matter connected with religion, politics, or local party differences, be permitted to take place in the reading-room."

And all the while, he was advising his auditors to keep a jealous eye upon ecclesiastical functionaries, (for a majority of three-fifths of the people would be entitled, according to his principle, to prevent clergymen taking part in public business); advocating a universal suffrage beyond what is demanded by the Charter; admitting females; and all above fourteen years of age, to participate in the franchise; declaring that the advanced state of society demands a higher education for all; expatiating upon the advantages of arithmetic in a way that would charm Mr. HUME himself; in short, doing every thing in his power to sap and undermine the glorious structure of "Church and State."

We are prepared to find the Whigs enviously, disparaging Sir Robert's lecture. They will say that it is heavy; and we cannot honestly deny that it is. They will say that his big words and solemn emphasis when talking of his little library with its fifty-seven subscribers, contrast ludicrously with Brougham's inaugural discourse at the opening of the Liverpool Mechanics Institution; and we must admit that there is something in the remark—Lastly, they will say that his lecture contains nothing more than what Lord Brougham, Mr. Macaulay, and many others, have been repeating over and over again for the last twenty years. But this is precisely the point in which Sir Robert shows his mastery over them. They took upon them the sweat and burden of the day in advocating the claims of the Catholics; he stepped in just at the moment when those claims were about to carry themselves, and obtained the honour of

emancipating the Catholics. He is playing the same game now: the Whigs have been talking for long years about elevating the working-classes; Sir Robert sees the time has come for admitting them to the full rights of citizenship, and is preparing to secure for himself the credit of performing that act of justice.

THE SCOTCH KIRK HUBBUB.

THE war ecclesiastic in Scotland seems to wax hotter than ever. The more immediate topics of controversy are—the action of damages brought by the Reverend Mr. YOUNG, presbyter to the parish of Auchterarder, against the Presbytery, for refusing to carry into effect the judgment of the House of Peers in his favour; and the ordination of Mr. EDWARDS to the parish of Marich; by the Presbytery of Strathlogie, in conformity with the decree of the Court of Session. In the action of Mr. Young, Lord Cuninghame has disposed of the preliminary defences of the Presbytery in a very elaborate note, in which he expresses a distinct opinion that Scotch Mr. YOUNG is entitled to damages equal to the full value of the emoluments of the benefice of Auchterarder; together with such additional sum as a jury shall think fit to award for the Kirk injury to his feelings; the discretionary power of the jury being limited, in his Lordship's opinion, to the fixing of the proper amount of the latter claim. This verdict has elicited rather violent language from some of the orators at Nonintrusion meetings, with a fair view apparently to hint to the jury what it ought to do. At Glenoch, the Reverend Mr. GUTHRIE said—"This action of damages must go before a jury; and if there was one man on that jury of the same mind with him, neither Lord Kinnoull nor Mr. Young would ever finger one farthing of the money. There must be an unanimous verdict; and he should like to see twelve Scotchmen, picked out by ballot, who should say Mr. Young was worth two thousand pounds." The settlement at Marich is described by a local journal in a strain unaltered since the publication of the "Deserted Village." The reporter describes in glowing language the beauties the surrounding country would have presented had it not been covered with snow; and regretted that the same provoking snow prevented a number of Nonintrusionists from Aberdeen and elsewhere being present on the occasion. This regret seems to be greater than the facts of the case warranted; for a goodly number of strangers were present, and the snow furnished them with part of the missiles which they hurled at the head of the Moderator when he mounted the pulpit to preach the ordination sermon. It is evident that the spirit of JENNY GEDDES is not yet extinct in Scotland: the mantle (or petticoat) of the old dame has dropped upon some of the present generation.

The question, however, inveterate minds of the disputants may have become, is and must continue a mere provincial question—in which, too, only the members of one sect are interested. It is entirely a quarrel within the Kirk. The lay members of the Kirk, the *Nothings*, (in all communities a numerous body), and the *Doers*, look on; the last mentioned waiting to see how they can turn the dispute to their own account. The Intrusionists say that their opponents scorn the law; which is true, although we remember some of those who bring the charge making flight enough of the law when it was against themselves. The Nonintrusionists now that the law commands them to visit their consciences; which perhaps it does, if they cannot leave the Established Church; but what prevents their becoming Dissenters? They may rant as they please, but between quitting the Church and obeying the existing law there is no alternative. The courts of justice have decided that the law is against them; neither Whigs nor Tories will alter the law so as to meet their views; and when they appeal to the people, out of Scotland no man can comprehend what they would be at, and in Scotland the bulk of the population tell them, "When the Secession and the Relief found their conscience cramped in the Church, they went out of it—the same resource is open to you." The Nonintrusionists would find no difficulty in getting out, but but that they want to carry off the stipends with them.—*Spectator*, January 30.

FASHION AND TABLE-TALK.

THE Duke of WELLINGTON's speech last year on the China question produced no small dismay in the Tory camp. The loud clamours about "were buccannery" and "the opium war were suddenly checked; and after a few discontented murmurs, the parties settled down into submission. Had the Duke required more, those whom he permits to call themselves his followers, would have maintained the whole-ness of opium, and the efficiency of the navy.

They have again been thrown into consternation by their "great leader's" speech on the Address; which, differing in spirit, taste and tendency from Sir Robert Peel's, is highly conciliatory toward France, without compromising the honour or lowering the position of England. The hon. baronet was, as we have already taken occasion to observe, in a very different situation from that occupied by the Duke of WELLINGTON. The duke requires not the aid of party to raise or to maintain his position; hence he detaches himself with ease from the feeble ties which bind him to his objects; rises with commanding grandeur and energy into the pure regions of patriotism; and directs all his aims, with singleness of purpose, to the advancement of his country in the scale of nations. Sir ROBERT PEEL, on the other hand, is nothing without his party. He "lives, moves, and has his being" in it, and from it. Deserted by his party, he would settle down into mediocrity, without the power or prospect of again occupying any considerable space in the public eye, or exercising any beyond the most ordinary influences over the affairs of nations. Hence the concessions which the hon. baronet feels himself compelled to make to his party; and the confusions which are not infrequently visible in his speeches, between the promptings of his better genius and the hard service imposed on him by those who, not without unmistakable marks of dislike and impati-

once, submit themselves to his leadership. The different positions occupied by the two personages explain the marked discrepancy of tone and tendency in their two speeches on Tuesday night. It was the assigned task of Sir ROBERT PEEL to search for faults—to pick holes in the Speech from the Throne—and to excuse, if not to justify, the querulous spirit of the war party in France, and thus to encourage its opposition to the well known pacific disposition of the French ministry, by expressing an opinion that France had not been treated with due consideration and courtesy by the Four Powers, and especially by England, in the negotiation of the treaty of July, under the provisions of which the Eastern question had been settled.

The *Times* takes its cue from the Premier's expectation; and various assaults Lord PALMERSTON for his want of politeness:—"France is in the speech passed over by the Whig ministers, as if she formed no part of the European Commonwealth, or deserved no notice on the part of Queen Victoria but one of aversion or contempt. How far it may suit the taste of France to be put on a level with Mr. Daniel O'Connell and his repeaters, in a document addressed to the whole civilized world—how far it may comport with the pride of a nation which has talked so loudly, might say unfortunately, about its honour and dignity, and offended grandeur—a little time may show; but this we can vouch for—viz., that all the Englishmen whom we have conversed with are hurt, or the sake of France, at so glaring an omission, and surprised at the inconsiderate levity of such a neglect."

The logic of the *Times* is somewhat new; and, followed out, lead to the startling result, that persons and states who are omitted in the Royal Speech are put upon the same level! We suspect that wounded pride produced some portion of the *Times*'s anger against Lord PALMERSTON, and its gratuitous guardianship of French honour, and sympathy with French snobism.

France and O'CONNELL are classed together by both being omitted in her majesty's Speech! Nothing is said in the Speech about the *Times*; and thus "the leading journal of Europe,"—the levithan of the press is placed on the same level with the small fry which maintain a permissive and precarious existence in its wake! Mr. O'CONNELL, who is not less "impatient" about the honor and dignity of Ireland, did not make any complaint because nothing was said about his Country or "repeat." In pointing out the omissions in the Royal Speech, and insisting that something conciliatory and complimentary towards France ought to have been inserted in it, it is worthy of remark that not one of the objectors has told us what ought to have been said respecting her. We are no less anxious to maintain amicable relations with France than the most sensitive of those Englishmen who are "hurt," for her sake; but we do not know that even that portion of the of the French press which in interest of Mr. THIERS, will insist upon war with "perfidious Albion" for the national offence of silence.

The *Herald* complains of Lord PALMERSTON for "reviving all those ancient feelings of national animosity in great and gallant people which had all but involved Europe in the conflagration and calamities of a general war."

It gives us pleasure to find the French people so described by any English journal. It is not by the Whigs that a different language has been used respecting them. It is also pleasing to find "the calamities of a general war," as likely to rise out of a dispute between the two countries, so strongly deprecated by the very journal which in common with the Tory Press was only a few months since so magniloquent in its reproaches of our Government for indifference and supineness, under alleged insult and injuries inflicted upon England by France.

We do not believe that any permanent or deep-seated ill-feeling exists between the two countries; and we are sure that as there has been no provocation, so ought there to be no manifestation of any such feeling. But our neighbour attaches a greater national importance than we do to what appears in the newspapers; and for several years the Tory press has been urging the government to resent what they treated as insults and aggressions by France. We were told that our flag was insulted—our ships fired upon—our colonies attacked—and our fisheries destroyed, with impunity; and threats have been held out with apparent seriousness to raze France off from the map of Europe. Truly, our Tory contemporaries are admirable models of politeness and cultivators of harmonious intercourse between the two nations!

There is an anecdote of the Duke of WELLINGTON, that, when certain ornaments of the judicial bench were dining with him, some years ago, at Walmer, Mr. Baron—undertook to recite to him the positions and evolutions of the French troops at Waterloo. His Grace cut short the important information with the answer—"I saw them." We are strongly reminded of this trait by Marshal SOULT's explanations in reply to M. THIERS's somewhat ostentatious parades of military authorities—the gallant Marshal's amongst the number!

M. THIERS had made much of a *doble encinte* which, he asserted, existed at Genoa, when SOULT and MASSENA defended that place against the Austrians under the Consulate. "With regard to the siege of Genoa," said the gallant Marshal, *where I was*, and of which I ought to know something, I have already stated that there was only one *encinte*; the honourable reporter [M. THIERS] has entered into very long arguments to convince me that there were two. As to the population, it was not more than half what the honourable reporter has stated. As to the Diamond fort, which the honourable reporter stated to have been taken, it was not taken."

M. THIERS was equally instructive on the lines of Torres Vedras, and undertook to assure the Chamber that, if Marshal SOULT, "who was retained at Badajos by very legitimate motives, had come to the aid of MASSENA, those lines would have been carried; and those lines, which have now so great a celebrity

would have had none." M. THIERS is a great prophet *apropos comp.* Had M. THIERS been in Marshal SOULT's boots, there can be no question that the Peninsular War would have ended very differently; and had M. THIERS continued Minister at the present time, there can be no question that France would have done the wisest thing in the world in fighting all Europe next spring! Great is M. THIERS; and great the humbug that comes out of his mouth.

To this fanfaronade about Torres Vedras Marshal SOULT had another quiet answer. "It is true that the force of the English army (including Peninsular troops) was from 70,000 to 75,000 men, as the hon. reporter has stated. But I myself drew off a good portion of those troops from their position. When I learned that Marshal MASSENA was entering Portugal, and the battle of Busaco had taken place, I marched from Seville, of my own movement, without instructions, and laid siege to Badajos. This movement caused ROMANA's whole corps of 15 or 18,000 men, who were in the lines of Torres Vedras with the Duke of WELLINGTON, to be detached. I was no sooner informed of this than I marched against it and the whole corps, without exception, was made prisoner. This occurred at the battle of Delora division, I had drawn on myself a part of the focus oppose to Marshal MASSENA at Torres Vedras, which of course were diminished to the same extent."

There is only one more passage of M. THIERS's reply worth nothing at present, and that is one which seems to have aroused indignation honourable to the Chamber. "In 1814 and 1815," said M. THIERS, "we possessed the finest museums in the world. I do not complain, of their having been taken from us; we had obtained them by the right of conquest, we were despoiled of them by the same right. But I ask, have you gained much by not having defended them—have you gained much that they were not burned, and quitted France?"

The "hon. reporter" here received warning to pull up; and explained away the MUSEUMS like sentiment expressed in the above apostrophe. "If Paris were to be fortified merely as a safe fence for stolen goods, and if honourable Frenchmen were to consider themselves merely as accomplices in such predatory exploits, and merely interested in preserving the booty—the language of M. THIERS might find responsive sympathies in a civilized audience. That it did not find them is the betokenance that France of 1840 is a longer France of the first Revolution, the Consulate, and the Empire. But M. THIERS is the historian, and partial, apologist, or all three. That is his profession—an ephemeral one—but he makes the most of it.—*Globe* January 29.

THE CRIME OF DEFORMITY.

We observe that, under the Act lately passed by the Government for the suppression of vagrancy and the exposure of deformity, the chief magistrate has committed an unfortunate wretch to prison who was born without legs, and who has perished himself to be carried about the streets. There can be no doubt the chief magistrate was right in so treating the offender, and we dare say that, without any violent straining of the provisions of the Act, he might safely have committed the bearers of the poor creature also. But a question arises out of these commitments, which we certainly think the Government ought to entertain. If the deformed and the leper by the are not permitted to excite public commiseration exposure of their persons, it follows that they must remain in their hovels, and die of starvation, for few of them have friends or relatives who can maintain them. The Government, therefore, becomes necessary to the murder of its subjects, or it runs the risk of seeing its own laws openly violated—either of which alternatives is discreditable to its character and inconsistent with its dignity. To remedy for this lies in the immediate establishment of a hospital for the reception of the poor creatures whose persons are deformed, or mutilated by disease, injuries, or the accident of birth. The cost of the building would not be much, nor the expense of maintaining the patients greater than that which is incurred by supporting the patients greater than that which is incurred by supporting them in the prisons, to which the fest of starvation now invites them; and it is pretty certain that, in the preparation of the former, the wealthy natives would be ready to afford pecuniary assistance, as they have done in the case of other hospitals and institutions for various purposes. We command most particularly the exclusion of diseased vagrants from the public streets, but the measure of humanity is incomplete if some better refuge than their own miserable dwellings is not provided for the unhappy ejected.—*Oriental Observer*.

FIRE AT CHIRNSIDE PAPER MILLS.—On Monday week, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out at Chirnside Bridge Paper Mills, which threatened destruction to the whole premises. It is supposed to have originated in a large drying-house, which was heated with flues from a brick-arched boiler, but the flame speedily extended to the adjoining buildings, consisting of a dwelling-house and paper store-house. By the exertions of Mr. Martin and his workpeople the roof of these houses were quickly torn off, and the progress of the devouring element was thereby arrested. But for this precaution, the whole range of buildings must have become a prey to the flames. The drying and store-houses were both full of paper at the time of the accident, and that in the former was entirely consumed, and in the latter it was very much damaged. The loss cannot be far short of 200l.—*Caledonian Mercury*.